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and Religion," and both give delightful pictures of Minoan life. Flaws may be detected, as e.g., the inconsistency of accepting Mrs. Hawes's theory that the shrine at Gournia was a town shrine when the author holds with Mr. Mackenzie, and rightly I think, that Minoan shrines were private and secluded. But in spite of such ready acceptance of doubtful theories the author accomplishes well his purpose of "offering to the general reader a plain account" of the Cretan discoveries.

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Aus dem griechischen Schulwesen Eudemos von Miletus und Verwandtes. VON ERICH ZIEBARTH. Berlin: B. G. Teubner, 1909.

The basis of this extremely interesting and instructive study is a Milesian public document of the end of the third or the beginning of the second century B.C., which Ziebarth was permitted by those in charge of the excavations to publish in advance. Eudemos, a citizen of Miletus, had offered to the city in behalf of himself and his two brothers 10 talents for the education of "free boys," and the document in question is a decree of the people accepting the gift and providing for the expenditure of the income. The fund was to be deposited in the state bank and the income of 6,000 drachmas (interest 10 per cent) was to be expended by the educational authorities in paying the salaries of 8 teachers of whom 4 were to be instructors in athletics, and in providing an annual sacrifice. Thus the fund supplemented the sums that the city no doubt spent on the education of the ephebi and enabled them to institute a system of elementary instruction. One of the three gymnasia uncovered in the course of the excavations has with considerable probability been identified as the building used for the purpose. Appropriate provision was made for honoring the donor by allowing him and his descendants to participate in the religious rites, and a monthly holiday served to keep his memory alive among the boys who profited by his bounty. The teachers were to be selected by the assembly annually. Salaries—30 drachmas for athletic instructors and 40 for the others—were to be paid monthly.

Instructors who wished to accompany their pupils to the games at which they competed were required to obtain permission from the educational authorities and to provide substitutes. The decree which supplements the existing education law (*παιδονομικὸς νόμος*) is in all probability the work of a special committee of the senate as Ziebarth argues, though the evidence adduced is not entirely conclusive. One is reminded of the frequent use of commissions at Athens for various purposes (cf. Foucart *Bullet. de Corresp. Hellen.* [1880] 225 ff.).

In order to fill out from other sources the picture of the school system of Miletus the author adds three excellent chapters entitled, "Staat und

Schule," "Schulstiftungen und Stiftungsschule," "Aus griechischen Schulen." In these chapters, particularly in the second, where the school law of Teos is given, full use is made of the most recently discovered epigraphical material, of which the author has complete command. On the whole the book offers welcome additions to our knowledge of ancient Greek education. One could wish that the commentary had included some of the matter reserved for the general chapters on education, for a number of questions arise in the mind of the reader that could most effectively be answered in the commentary.

ROBERT J. BONNER

Ithaque, la Grande. By A. E. H. GOEKOOP. Athens: Beck & Barth, 1908. Pp. 38.

To M. Goekoop, as to many others in these days, the Homeric poems are textbooks of geography and history; and following Homer literally, as Dörpfeld did when he found the beehive tombs of Triphylia and identified old Nestor's Pylos at Kakovatos, he finds that Ithaca is Cephallenia. There were, according to his view, two Cephallenias—the great (the Mycenaean Ithaca) and the small (the classical Ithaca). The palace of Odysseus he places at the foot of Mt. St. George. Furthermore, Odysseus' Ithaca was not the whole Cephallenia but only the southern province of the island; the rest of Cephallenia was taken up by the provinces of Dulichium and Same. The other points mentioned in the *Odyssey* M. Goekoop attempts to identify along the southern shore of Cephallenia. His principal argument for this thesis is that in Δ 329 ff. Odysseus' men are called Cephallenians; but he fails to note that the Cephallenians under Odysseus came from the mainland opposite Ithaca!

The author of this pamphlet is the same Goekoop who so generously put his wealth at the disposal of Dörpfeld for the first campaigns in his magnificent work on the island of Leucas-Ithaca. That he of all men should be one of the few unconvinced and so far from conviction that he should attempt to carry the controversy away over to the utterly impossible Cephallenia!

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Μαρκέλλου Σιδήτου περὶ Σφυγμῶν. By Σκεργος Γ. Ζερβος. Athens: Sakellarios, 1907. Pp. 61.

Dr. Zervos, of the medical faculty of the National University, is performing the welcome task of publishing in a series of monographs the unedited fragments of ancient Greek physicians. This, the third in the series, deals with Marcellus of Side. Marcellus was a contemporary of Galen and wrote a work on medicine in forty-two books in hexameter verse. Only a few pages are preserved to us in two codices, discovered recently in prose